

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887



Gaston Thorn, president of European Commission, talking with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the Dublin talks Tuesday. At left is the Greek leader, Andreas Papandreou.

Chernenko Tells Hammer That U.S., Soviet Should Begin Weapons Talks

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, said Tuesday that the Russians and the Americans should "roll up their sleeves" and start forging concrete agreements on limiting and reducing arms.

Mr. Chernenko made the statement to Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum, whose history of dealings with Soviet leaders goes back to the beginning of the Soviet state. Mr. Hammer made public Mr. Chernenko's statement after meeting with him in the Kremlin.

Although Mr. Hammer had consultations at the State Department and the White House before traveling to Moscow, he said his visit was private, and that he was not speaking on behalf of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Chernenko's statement at the meeting did not advance the Soviet-American dialogue substantially, but it was couched in terms of good will and readiness to move on arms negotiations. Last month, Washington and Moscow announced simultaneously that after

a yearlong freeze, negotiations would resume in January at a meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Chernenko stressed that a search must begin for "practical ways" to place controls on the spread of nuclear arms.

"There is no lack of general good will statements," he said. "You can bear them salve from statesmen in the West. But no words, even the most beautiful ones, can put a barrier in the way of the arms race. In this matter, one should roll up one's sleeves and get down to business by preparing concrete agreements on limiting and reducing armaments. Besides, time does not allow procrastination."

He added that "the necessity for decisive actions in this field is simply knocking urgently on the door; history has so ruled that the keys to this door are in the hands of our two countries."

Mr. Chernenko reiterated that the Soviet Union was prepared for "serious negotiations" and "honest agreements."

Mr. Hammer said he put two

questions to Mr. Chernenko. He asked first whether the Soviet leader would consider it "desirable" for the United States and NATO to commit themselves not to be first to use nuclear arms, something Moscow has long demanded from the West. The answer, predictably, was yes.

Washington and its European allies have declined to make a formal commitment to this effect on the grounds that it would be largely a meaningless gesture, and that in any case such an undertaking is inherent in the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Hammer then asked whether

Mr. Chernenko would be agreeable to an early meeting with Mr. Reagan if the president agreed to sign an accord against the first-use of nuclear arms and had it ratified by the Senate. Again Mr. Chernenko said yes, according to Mr. Hammer.

[The United States rejected on Tuesday a call for a specific pledge to refrain from being the first country to use nuclear weapons. "We don't want to be the first to use any weapons, period," the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said after Mr. Hammer met with Mr. Chernenko. The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

"[We have always said that our weapons were purely for defensive use and that we would not be the first to use weapons of any kind at any time," Mr. Speakes said. "We have refused to specify a certain class of weapons that we would not use.]

Mr. Hammer, 86, began his career of contacts with Soviet leaders when he met with Lenin. He said he presented Mr. Chernenko with gifts of original letters by Marx and Lenin.

Greece Blocks EC Wine Plan

*Papandreou
Seeks Aid for
Mediterranean*

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — European Community leaders were blocked by Greece on Tuesday from making any formal decision on the entry on Jan. 1, 1986, of Spain or Portugal into the EC, but negotiations with Madrid and Lisbon will proceed in order to establish the conditions for their membership.

Greece demanded a substantial new aid program for the Mediterranean area, despite general agreement by EC leaders on ways to limit wine production, the key element in easing the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community.

Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald of Ireland, who hosted the two-day summit, described it as "in many ways successful," particularly with regard to the compromise agreement on wine that he proposed Monday.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that although the negotiations with Spain and Portugal would proceed, there was "a measure of doubt" over whether agreements with the two countries could be implemented. "A doubt remains," he said, "but it does not hold up the process, which would have been tragic."

The dispute involving Greece surfaced just before lunch on Tuesday, when Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou walked out of the meeting to protest the other participants' reluctance to adopt a plan aimed at aiding Greece, Italy and France to adjusting their economies to the membership of Spain and Portugal.

Throughout the afternoon, Mr. Fitzgerald talked with Mr. Papandreou in an attempt to find a solution, but failed. "We are very far apart," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "and divergences were much too wide to bridge at this meeting."

The Irish leader declined to state his specific figures, but Greek and other delegation sources said that Mr. Papandreou was seeking support for a plan proposed by the EC Commission, the community's executive body, costing 6.6 billion European Currency Units (\$4.73 billion) over the next six years. Most other European leaders, while endorsing the aims of helping development of the Mediterranean area, were not prepared to commit themselves to a new substantial program.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that while the negotiations on Spain and Port-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Gas poisoning victims in Bhopal were laid out for identification in makeshift morgues throughout the city Tuesday.

1,100 Feared Dead in Indian Gas Poisoning; 20,000 Injured

The Associated Press

BHOPAL, India — A poisonous gas leak from a Union Carbide Co. pesticide plant in this central India city may have killed as many as 1,100 people, most of them children, doctors said Tuesday.

They said that an estimated 20,000 others were suffering serious effects from the gas, methyl isocyanate, which spread across the city in a poisonous white cloud early Monday after seeping from an underground storage tank at the plant.

The authorities said Tuesday that 546 bodies already had been found in the aftermath of the accident, and doctors said they had reports of another 600 deaths.

Doctors at Hamid Hospital in Bhopal said that many of the thousands of victims of gas inhalation could be expected to suffer severe long-term health problems, including the loss of sight and the inability to bear children.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said after a tour of the stricken city that his government would not allow production of "dangerous" material in heavily populated areas in the future. "There will be an overall government policy change," he said.

Meanwhile, Bhopal seemed virtually abandoned Tuesday with most offices and businesses closed. Police and army units continued searching for bodies in a roughly nine-mile (15-kilometer) area around the plant, built seven years ago in the heart of the city's old quarter, and survivors attended mass burials and mass cremations.

Bodies were stacked outside morgues and hospitals were filled to capacity. Tents were set up to treat victims on hospital lawns. At the hospital, doctors on duty were overcome by fatigue and had to be replaced by fresh medical teams.

"All hospitals and private clinics are packed with patients cringing for treatment," a police spokesman said.

Outside the city, rescue teams improvised small relief camps along the roads to provide medical aid for the thousands who fled the city. Many who fled Bhopal were reported to have died in the neighboring towns of Sone, Ashta and Hoshangabad.

Union Carbide's managing director in India, Y.P. Gokhale, said the gas began leaking when a storage tank valve broke under increasing pressure. Within 40 minutes,

the cloud of gas had settled over a 25-square-mile (about 65-square-kilometer) area inhabited primarily by poor laborers, he said.

In an unconfirmed report, the United News of India said that the Union Carbide factory sirens did not sound to alert the neighborhood until two hours after the leak began and said the police and doctors did not come into the area until four hours after that.

Thomas Sprick, a spokesman for Union Carbide in Danbury, Connecticut, said that filters that should have removed the poison from the gas before it leaked did not function and the company did not know the reason for the failure.

The company called an immediate worldwide halt to production and shipment of methyl isocyanate, and dispatched a doctor and four technicians to India to investigate.

[Reuters reported late Tuesday from Danbury, that Union Carbide's chairman and chief executive, Warren M. Anderson, also had left for India to offer technical and financial aid.]

According to the authorities here, air samples tested Tuesday still contained traces of the gas.

■ Substance Is Widely Used
Earlier, The New York Times reported from New York:

The substance that escaped from the storage tank in Bhopal is widely used in preparing commercial insecticides, such as Union Carbide's Sevin. In even small amounts, it produces great discharge from the eyes and is extremely irritating to skin and internal organs.

Heavy exposure apparently can cause enough fluid accumulation to the lungs to cause drowning. U.S. occupational safety rules specify that, in one eight-hour day, workers must not be exposed to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reagan Wants to Slash Farmers' Price Supports

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to propose legislation to sharply curtail government price supports for farmers, according to Agriculture Secretary John R. Block.

If approved by Congress, such legislation would unravel the system of income and price supports that was developed in the Depression of the 1930s. It would leave the nation's farmers more dependent on the marketplace to determine the prices they receive for their crops.

Mr. Block said Monday he also would propose a "get-tough" policy to discourage foreign competitors from subsidizing their farmers to the disadvantage of U.S. farmers.

The secretary said that his most important proposal on farm supports would probably be that the government help farmers only when the price of their crops fell below 75 percent of the average open-market price of the previous five years. Government prices now often exceed those of the market, resulting in unwanted surpluses

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

and large payments to farmers projected at \$14.4 billion in the 1985 fiscal year.

Mr. Block discussed the farm program as President Ronald Reagan's group of economic policy advisers decided to go along with a list of federal programs whose appropriations would be frozen at this year's levels. But officials said the package put together by David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, still fell far short of the administration target for reducing the federal deficit.

As the administration continued to work on proposals to reduce the budget deficit, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan strongly defended the tax proposals his department recently issued against heavy criticism from businessmen and industrialists. [Page 9.]

Interviewed at the opening of the Department of Agriculture's annual conference on the outlook for the nation's farmers, Mr. Block said he was one of a group of senior administration officials who wanted military spending and possibly the Social Security program of retirement

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

State Department Gears Up to Combat Terrorist Attacks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Since the terrorist attack on the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon in September, the State Department and its diplomats abroad have gone on what amounts to a war footing. This has transformed not only the physical appearance of the department and its missions abroad but the psychological outlook of those serving there as well.

"It's sad to see the bunker mentality," a longtime State Department official said. "But how can you complain when we're so naked everywhere?"

For years, the image of the United States sought to portray abroad was that of an open society in contrast to the closed nature of Communist countries. The emphasis was on light, airy, glass structures, located wherever possible on main thoroughfares, accessible to everyone. Typical of this was the elegant embassy in New Delhi that was designed by Edward Durell Stone.

But when Secretary of State George P. Shultz flew to India on Nov. 2 for Indira Gandhi's funeral, officials said, his first meeting with the embassy staff there was to register his concern at security at the exposed embassy.

And when Mr. Shultz returned to Washington a few days later, he is said to have started his aides by opening the discussion by reporting that the embassy in New Delhi was too inviting a target.

After the explosion on Sept. 20 at the embassy in Lebanon, Mr. Shultz ordered a drive to tighten security throughout the department. And he took the lead in calling for a tougher American response to future attacks.

The charges were matched by Mr. Bishop's remaining followers in the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, which failed to gain a seat. They have accused Mr. Blaize of receiving help from the Central Intelligence Agency, apparently referring to funds provided by two private U.S. groups with ties to Republican politics and a third linked to the AFL-CIO.

Mr. Blaize dismissed the charges of irregularities as carping of "dismal wretches" who refused to accept defeat. He noted observers from the Organization of American States and the British High Commission for the Eastern Caribbean, on hand to guarantee fair balloting, reported no serious violations of procedure.

Mr. Blaize, 66, was sworn in Tuesday as prime minister and vowed to give the island's 90,000 inhabitants "that kind of security they have a right to expect."

Mr. Blaize, who concentrated his campaign on promises of stability, said at a news conference that the results represent a rejection by the Grenadian people of "postures of the extreme left or postures of the extreme right."

He promised to follow a moderate course designed to restore faith in government institutions after the abuses and eventual self-destruction of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's leftist rule.

A revolutionary faction of Mr. Bishop's party overthrew and killed him, precipitating the U.S.-led invasion.

Mr. Blaize's main challenger, the

But as State Department officials point out, it is impossible to guarantee security worldwide. There are 10,000 buildings, a senior official said, in which American officials and their dependents live and work at home and abroad. There is no way that every structure can be protected, the official said.

But where the targets are obvious, some major steps have been taken.

In Beirut, the embassy staff has been pared to a minimum.

Counterterrorism A War in the Shadows

Second of four articles

Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew has been out of Lebanon more than he has been in it for two months. The bombed-out embassy structures have been closed, and no public functions, such as issuing visas, are performed there anymore. The skeleton staff operates out of the ambassador's residence in suburban Yarze.

In Amman, Jordan, the three-story embassy building has been sandbagged and reinforced by guards and protective devices. Jordanian Army soldiers man a 50-millimeter machine gun mounted on a truck outside. Because of threats of an attack by a Palestinian group, the embassy was closed for several days around the time of the American elections last month.

No attacks came, but on Nov. 24, a bomb was found and defused only minutes before it was to go off at the American Center for Oriental Research, a private archaeological institute with no U.S. government connection. Diplomats in Amman said they believed that, as the center had no police protection, it had been chosen as a target because of its American name.

In Rome, Ambassador Maxwell M. Rabb moves about the city protected by at least seven bodyguards. The huge embassy on Via Veneto has been reinforced with protective devices, but this has not discouraged would-be terrorists. Last week, Italian police said they had arrested seven Lebanese who were planning to attack the embassy with a dynamite-loaded truck.

In San Salvador, one of the favorite pastimes for the U.S. Embassy staff and other Americans, a weekly softball game, was canceled because of the fear of a terrorist ambush, officials said. Marines assigned to the embassy are forbidden to attend local tournaments.

Because El Salvador is regarded as a primary target, the embassy in San Salvador has been turned into a gray bunker protected by rocket shields, bomb deflectors, bulletproof glass, three-foot (one-meter) thick cement walls, steel doors and a roving brigade of heavily armed security guards and marines. Embassy personnel live in heavily guarded houses, travel in bulletproof cars and trucks and have constant bodyguards. Many carry their own guns.

Everywhere around the world, American diplomats and

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

INSIDE

■ Hijackers forced a Kuwait Airways Airbus with at least 155 passengers to land in Tehran and killed one hostage. Page 2.

■ Protests against South African apartheid by U.S. blacks are spreading. Page 3.

■ Salvadoran rebels said they are still willing to discuss a cease-fire accord. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. orders to factories fall for the third consecutive month in October. Page 9.

■ General Electric Co. of Britain said profit rose 16 percent in its fiscal first half. Page 11.

TOMORROW

European officials implicitly acknowledged that the impact of Mr. Nunn's initiative was important. (Continued

EC Report, Citing 'Crisis,' Urges a European Union

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The leaders of the 10-nation European Community meeting here have been told that the organization is in a "crisis" and many changes are required for it to move toward significant political or economic integration.

A special EC committee, in an interim report issued Monday, urged the leaders to convene a conference next year to draft a treaty of European union that would establish "a true political entity with the power to take decisions in the name of all citizens."

But support for the recommendations among member countries was mixed, reflecting the quarrels that have hamstrung the community in recent years. Four countries, including Britain, expressed serious reservations about the proposals and affixed 30 critical footnotes to the working document.

The committee, which was asked to recommend ways to revitalize Europe, was set up at the initiative of France and West Germany at the Common Market's last leadership meeting in June.

The report from the committee, whose chairman is James Dooge, a senator from Ireland, described the community as being "in a state of crisis and suffering from serious deficiencies."

Member countries, it said, have lost ground through internal quarreling, have failed to create new jobs and technologies like those developed in the United States and Japan and are confronted with a struggle to maintain their political independence.

"Faced with these challenges," it said, "Europe must recover its faith in its own greatness and launch itself on a new venture — the setting up of a political entity."

The report urged taking a "quali-

tative leap" toward European union through a series of steps that would encourage common policy-making and eliminate barriers to forming unified European policies in such areas as foreign policy, security and finance.

On foreign policy, the report limited itself to calling for the creation of a permanent secretariat for political cooperation "to ensure greater continuity and cohesiveness of action or new accessions."

The report also urged that the powers of the European Parliament be increased. The Parliament is doomed to "oblivion or overstatement," it asserted, if it "continues to be restricted to a consultative role or to having cognizance of only a minor part of community expenditures."

But the report was vague on how to develop the Parliament's powers, suggesting, without elaboration, that it could supervise "cooper-

ation in the external policy field."

The recommendation that seemed most likely to win approval suggested that the composition of the European Commission, or permanent executive body, be cut to one representative per country, which would eliminate the right of France, West Germany, Britain and Italy to have two delegates.

The reservations about the proposals came from Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Britain. In general, these countries have expressed reluctance to press for further European integration.

It was not certain how the chiefs of state would deal with the recommendations and the report's insistence on a meeting to create a European union treaty next year.

The work of the committee is still incomplete, and it will likely be asked to refine the report for the next Common Market meeting in March in Brussels.

Hijackers Take Jet to Tehran, Kill One Hostage

By Trevor Wood
Reuters

TEHRAN — Arabic-speaking hijackers forced a Kuwait Airways Atrius carrying at least 155 people to land at Tehran Airport on Tuesday and killed one hostage, security guards said. The hijackers later released a total of 44 women and children, the authorities said.

The guards gave no more details, but a crew member on an incoming Iranian flight said he had overheard the hijackers telling control tower officials they would start killing one passenger every 15 minutes, starting with Britons.

The crew members quoted the hijackers as telling the control tower: "We are against the British. As long as there is a Briton on board we will not hurt the others."

It was not known how many Britons were among those on the plane, but diplomatic sources said the pilot, whom they named as J.A.K. Clark, was British, and that there were possibly two others.

There were believed to be five hijackers on the plane, which was seized on a flight from Kuwait to Karachi, Pakistan.

About 17 hours after the plane was commanded, following a stop at Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, no announcement had been made of any demands made by the hijackers, except one for aircraft fuel.

Security guards at the airport and the Islamic Republic News Agency, the Iranian national news agency, said one passenger had been killed and another wounded during a scuffle on board after the plane landed in Tehran.

A security guard at the airport said a man, whose identity was not given, had been shot and then kicked off the plane. The hijackers fired at the body again on the airport runway, the guard said. The news agency said the man died on the way to hospital.

The other wounded passenger was not allowed to leave the plane, but the hijackers called for and received medical aid.

The news agency said the plane was standing on a side runway with all blinds drawn and under heavy guard. About 20 emergency vehicles were standing by several hundred yards away.

Kuwait's chargé d'affaires in Tehran was called to the airport to help in negotiations with the hijackers, whose identities and motives were not known.

Iran said the plane entered Iranian airspace at 23:30 Greenwich Mean Time Monday night and that an Iranian Air Force plane had been sent to intercept it. The news agency said the plane was allowed to land about two hours later because the pilot said he was running out of fuel and the hijackers had threatened to blow up the aircraft unless it was allowed to land in Tehran.

Diplomatic sources said most of the people on the plane were Pakistani. At least one American was also believed to be among the passengers, they added.

In Islamabad, Pakistan, the Associated Press of Pakistan news agency reported that there were 127 Pakistanis on board. Among the other passengers were believed to be 28 from various unspecified countries.

WORLD BRIEFS

House Panel Is Said to Cite Ferraro

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Ethics Committee has decided that Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro violated the Ethics in Government Act by failing to fully disclose her personal and family finances, a congressional source said Tuesday.

The panel, however, is not recommending that the full House take any disciplinary action against the 1984 Democratic nominee for vice president, the source said.

The committee voted 8-2 at a closed meeting Monday to accept a report prepared by its staff following an investigation that began Sept. 12, the source said. It said that Ms. Ferraro, a Democrat from New York City, violated the ethics law by failing to list assets for herself and her family on the required financial disclosure forms she submitted since coming to Congress in 1979, the source said.

Meanwhile it was learned that Walter F. Mondale's campaign has agreed to return \$379,640 to the Treasury and pay a civil fine of \$18,500 for taking excess labor donations through delegate committees during the Democratic primaries. Details became public Tuesday after the Federal Election Commission sent copies of the conciliation agreement to the parties in the dispute.

Warsaw Denies Link to Beatings, Death

WARSAW (AP) — A spokesman for the Polish government said Tuesday that there was no link between the murder of a pro-Solidarity priest in October, the recent death of a Solidarity trade union activist and assaults on two other clerics.

The spokesman, Jerzy Urban, denied that the police were responsible for recent assaults on the two Roman Catholic priests, the Reverend Eugeniusz Koscielko and the Reverend Zenon Ziomek, and the death of a Solidarity activist, Stanislaw Chac, in the eastern city of Lublin.

"I want to say that the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, which was committed by three Interior Ministry functionaries, is an exceptional case, not one of a series of similar events," Mr. Urban said.

He added that the government had ended its investigation into the priest's murder and that a secret police colonel held in the case would be indicted on charges of inspiring the crime.

The spokesman, Jerzy Urban, denied that the police were responsible for recent assaults on the two Roman Catholic priests, the Reverend Eugeniusz Koscielko and the Reverend Zenon Ziomek, and the death of a Solidarity activist, Stanislaw Chac, in the eastern city of Lublin.

Addressing the National Assembly shortly after the government's special envoy, Edward Pisani, arrived in the South Pacific territory to try to resolve the crisis between the two communities, Mr. Fabius said: "The government wants good sense to win the day, and calm to be restored. I understand their tension but I would tell them that no good can come out of disorder and confrontation."

For the past two weeks separatist Melanesians, or Kanaks, have set up road blocks cutting off remote villages in the territory 1,500 kilometers (1,000 miles) from Australia. Mr. Fabius said the government had decided to speed up moves to find a new status for New Caledonia. "Our concern is to move fast," he said. He said that any proposals must take into account the views of both indigenous Kanaks and European and Pacific settlers.

Fabius Calls for Calm in Pacific Island

PARIS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France appealed Tuesday for calm in troubled New Caledonia and said no good could come from confrontation between Europeans and native Melanesians.

Addressing the National Assembly shortly after the government's special envoy, Edward Pisani, arrived in the South Pacific territory to try to resolve the crisis between the two communities, Mr. Fabius said: "The government wants good sense to win the day, and calm to be restored. I understand their tension but I would tell them that no good can come out of disorder and confrontation."

For the past two weeks separatist Melanesians, or Kanaks, have set up road blocks cutting off remote villages in the territory 1,500 kilometers (1,000 miles) from Australia. Mr. Fabius said the government had decided to speed up moves to find a new status for New Caledonia. "Our concern is to move fast," he said. He said that any proposals must take into account the views of both indigenous Kanaks and European and Pacific settlers.

U.S. Is Urged to Remain in UNESCO

NEW YORK (NYT) — With the deadline approaching for a decision by the United States on whether to withdraw from UNESCO, the director of the group's UN Liaison Office, Doudou Diene, said that it would be a "dangerous miscalculation" by the administration to leave.

In a meeting with editors of The New York Times Monday, Mr. Diene said that if the United States withdrew, it would not be able to make its views felt on matters like human rights that have become sources of controversy within the organization. "If the United States participates," he said, "ideas will be discussed in a more moderate way."

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been criticized in the West for overspending, poor management and "politicization." Critics have charged that the agency has become a forum for attacks on the United States and Israel and for support of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The agency's charge d'affaires in Tehran was called to the airport to help in negotiations with the hijackers, whose identities and motives were not known.

Iran said the plane entered Iranian airspace at 23:30 Greenwich Mean Time Monday night and that an Iranian Air Force plane had been sent to intercept it. The news agency said the plane was allowed to land about two hours later because the pilot said he was running out of fuel and the hijackers had threatened to blow up the aircraft unless it was allowed to land in Tehran.

Diplomatic sources said most of the people on the plane were Pakistani. At least one American was also believed to be among the passengers, they added.

In Islamabad, Pakistan, the Associated Press of Pakistan news agency reported that there were 127 Pakistanis on board. Among the other passengers were believed to be 28 from various unspecified countries.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican's Joaquín Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman, Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room.

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said.



The Associated Press
Policemen in Washington arresting the comedian Dick Gregory, left, and Representative Parren J. Mitchell of Maryland, who were protesting outside the South African Embassy.

Apartheid Protests Spreading in U.S.

Official Denies Reagan's South Africa Policy Is Ineffective

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Protests against South Africa's apartheid policies spread nationwide Tuesday as demonstrations were held or planned in major cities nationwide.

The protests spread as the Reagan administration described as "ruthless" assertions by critics that its policy has been ineffective in changing the system of racial separation enforced by South Africa's white-minority government.

Picketing and arrests have become an afternoon ritual at the South African Embassy in Washington, and organizers of the anti-apartheid protest said Monday that 12 other cities would be holding such daily demonstrations in the days to come.

Demonstrations were held Tuesday in Washington, Los Angeles, New York, Boston, Houston, Seattle and Chicago.

On Monday, Representative Parren J. Mitchell, Democratic of Maryland, became the latest congressman arrested outside the South African Embassy in Washington as the protest there entered its third week.

"I don't want my country stained with the filth that dominates the government of South Africa," Mr. Mitchell said. "I think my country needs to hang its head in shame."

Among those arrested with Mr. Mitchell were Dick Gregory, the comedian and activist, and Joslyn N. Williams, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council.

Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California and

acting to the protests, said Monday that change had slowly been taking place in that country's racial situation as a result of U.S. policies.

After conferring with Mr. Reagan at the White House, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said: "Let's be very clear. Constructive engagement is not an embracing of any status quo."

"I would say that the description of our policy as ineffective is rubbish," Mr. Crocker said, "and I also think there's a considerable degree of lack of information and a misunderstanding as to what it is we stand for. Many things we're doing in the region are not things we can talk about in terms of press conferences."

Constructive engagement is the term the administration gives to its method of dealing with South Africa in diplomatic channels, without the economic sanctions proposed by some critics.

Mr. Crocker said the administration supported the right of Americans to demonstrate peacefully for their views. "We share that concern," he said, saying that Mr. Reagan considered apartheid "repugnant" and had "pulled no punches" in opposing it.

"If anything," he said, "we have been adding to the ferment that has been taking place within the white community of South Africa." He said there was a "significant amount of pressure" in the administration's South Africa policy that went beyond "verbal protest." He declined to be more specific.

■ **U.S. Sees Change**

Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Reagan administration, re-

States in U.S. Increase Control of Schools

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hundreds of new laws enacted to improve the quality of elementary and secondary schools are giving states around the country increased control over public education.

State legislatures and boards of education, which for five years have been paying more of the cost of public education than local school districts, are now extending their influence to teaching and learning as well.

"We're seeing a fundamental shift in the role of the states, as compared to local entities, with respect to education," said T.H. Bell, the U.S. secretary of education.

According to the Education Commission of the States, which monitors education legislation, at least 40 states have increased the number of academic courses required for a high school diploma in the last three years, while 32 have changed curriculum standards or adopted new procedures for choosing textbooks. Two dozen states have lengthened the school day or year or taken other steps to increase the amount of time students spend learning.

Forty-two have moved to improve the training or raise the certification standards of new teachers.

Many educators, politicians and business leaders welcome this state intervention, which they say will improve the ability of schools to provide the trained workers business need and keep the United States economically competitive with other nations.

Others fear, however, that "writing curriculum on the floor of the legislature" is unworkable and will undermine the longstanding tradition of local control of public schools.

"Centralization may be better for naval units, steel mills and state highway departments," said Michael G. Killian, director of secondary curriculum at the Louisville Independent School District, wrote recently. "According to state law, local boards of school trustees are now state officers, locally elected."

• Kentucky has a new "educational bankruptcy" law that permits the state to take over control of school districts that do not meet certain standards, including a high school dropout rate of no more than 30 percent, maximum absentee rates of 6 percent and a maximum failure rate on basic skills tests of 15 percent.

• In Arkansas, the Legislature last fall ended local discretion regarding the school calendar, class size and accreditation standards and has let local school districts know that if they fail to comply by 1987 they will be consolidated with other districts.

Florida has a new law to "raise achievement in secondary education."

In addition to standard changes such as stiffer graduation requirements, it now requires local districts to obtain prior approval of any experimental courses and to provide the State Education Department with written explanations of view in literary selections.

The legislation specifies how much time teachers at each grade level must spend on each subject. Kindergarten teachers, for example, must teach students how to "write percent" and "recognize point of view in literary selections."

The legislation mandates how much time teachers at each grade level must spend on each subject.

Kindergarten teachers, for example,

must devote 20 percent of each half-day or full-day session to mathematics. Third-grade teachers must spend at least 60 minutes a



T.H. Bell

day on mathematics, 120 minutes on reading and writing and 100 minutes a week on science.

"No longer can the more than 1,100 Texas school districts be considered truly 'independent,'" Michael G. Killian, director of secondary curriculum at the Louisville Independent School District, wrote recently.

But the growing movement for educational change in the 1980s has dramatically intensified the trend toward state control, extending it for the first time into curriculum and related areas.

The new focus of state policy-making is no longer on peripheral groups, such as the handicapped or minority students," said Mr. Killian. "Instead, it is aimed at the core of instructional policy, including what should be taught, how it should be taught, and who should teach it."

While virtually all states have become more aggressive in promoting educational equality, the extent to which this represents a shift of power from the local to the state level varies considerably.

The Board of Regents in New York has long played a strong role in setting educational standards, so the changes inherent in the Action Plan relate more to details than to principles.

In some cases the new mandates have not only intensified the trend toward statewide financing of pub-

lic education but also have led to qualitative changes as well. In Florida, where the state share has risen from 51 percent in 1978 to 54 percent last year, the percentage of funds given for specific purposes such as extended day programs, has grown from 8.9 percent in 1980 to 13 percent this year and is expected to keep rising.

"The idea that the state's just going to throw money into a program and a district can do what they want to — they don't do that anymore," said Richard Hinds, director of the budget for the Dade County School System.

This movement led to requirements by more than two-thirds of the states that students pass tests or otherwise demonstrate their command of basic reading and calculating skills before receiving a high school diploma.

In several states, most notably California, taxpayer revolts led to limits on local spending. As a result, the states began providing a greater proportion of funds for education and other services.

But the growing movement for educational change in the 1980s has dramatically intensified the trend toward state control, extending it for the first time into curriculum and related areas.

The new focus of state policy-making is no longer on peripheral groups, such as the handicapped or minority students," said Mr. Killian. "Instead, it is aimed at the core of instructional policy, including what should be taught, how it should be taught, and who should teach it."

While virtually all states have become more aggressive in promoting educational equality, the extent to which this represents a shift of power from the local to the state level varies considerably.

The Board of Regents in New York has long played a strong role in setting educational standards, so the changes inherent in the Action Plan relate more to details than to principles.

In some cases the new mandates have not only intensified the trend toward statewide financing of pub-

CONTAINERWORLD SERVICES LTD HIGH INCOME PLAN

17%*
PER ANNUM

PAID ANNUALLY (Monthly/six monthly terms available)

Minimum Investment £2,250

Containerworld Services Ltd based in Southampton manage and operate a fine class world wide container leasing service to the shipping industry and specialize in providing investors with a High Fixed Income with security.

For full details of the High Income Plan (NOW INCORPORATING NEW CAPITAL REPAYMENT OPPORTUNITY) complete and return the coupon today.

*On investments of £4,250

CONTAINERWORLD SERVICES LIMITED
25 Queen's Terrace, Southampton SO1 1BG
Tel: Southampton 335322 or our London office 01 499 550 24 hour service

Please send me by return details of your High Fixed Income Plan.

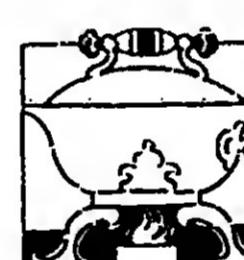
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Tel No. (work) _____ (home) _____

CONTAINERWORLD SERVICES LIMITED, FREEPOST SOUTHAMPTON, SO9 1BD

WE KEEP YOU WINED AND DINED



WE KEEP YOU
WINED AND DINED

Time Writer Says
Sharon Should
Abandon Politics

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A Time magazine correspondent has testified that he thinks that Ariel Sharon's continued presence in government is a sign that "something is rotten in the state of Israel."

The correspondent, David Halevy, an Israeli citizen, continued to testify Monday as a "hostile witness" in Mr. Sharon's \$50-million libel trial against Time Inc. Mr. Halevy said he thought that Mr. Sharon "should hide, stay away from politics" after an Israeli commission found him indirectly responsible for the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

Mr. Sharon was removed as defense minister on the recommendation of the commission, which reported its findings in February 1983. He remained in the cabinet, however, and, when a new government came to power last summer, was appointed minister of industry.

On Monday, Mr. Sharon sat in a front-row seat as Mr. Halevy spoke with emotion about Mr. Sharon's political resurrection, the uncovering of Jewish terrorists accused of killing Arabs and other trends the correspondent said are "corrupting my society."

Earlier, he had said that he removed the enemy's hamlet-based, self-defense units from the order of battle in 1967 because they had no offensive military capability.

Mr. Boies introduced excerpts from a 1976 book by Nguyen Cao Ky, who was vice president of South Vietnam in late 1967, that said the general "must have known all about the strength of the impending attack" that became the 1968 Tet offensive.

"I am convinced the White House did not, but that was for a very good reason," Mr. Ky wrote. "It was clear that some of the American leaders in Saigon deliberately issued a string of lies to the White House, in an effort to maintain the impression that the Amer-

cans were getting on top of the Vietnamese."

Mr. Ky said it took some years before "this squalid deception" was uncovered by Samuel A. Adams, a former analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Adams later became a paid consultant to CBS on its documentary and is now a defendant in the suit.

He did not set any limit on enemy strength reports.

"To impose a ceiling that would disregard intelligence that contravenes such a ceiling would definitely be improper," he said. "Certainly, there was no ceiling. I couldn't have cared less whether there was a few more of this or a few less of that."

The general contends in his suit that the CBS documentary, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," defamed him by saying that he had deceived the president and the Joint Chiefs about the size and nature of enemy forces in Vietnam in the year before the Tet offensive of 1968. CBS argues that the broadcast was true.

Mr. Boies said that he removed the enemy's hamlet-based, self-defense units from the order of battle in 1967 because they had no offensive military capability.

Mr. Boies introduced excerpts from a 1976 book by Nguyen Cao Ky, who was vice president of South Vietnam in late 1967, that said the general "must have known all about the strength of the im-

pending attack" that became the 1968 Tet offensive.

"I am convinced the White House did not, but that was for a very good reason," Mr. Ky wrote. "It was clear that some of the American leaders in Saigon deliberately issued a string of lies to the White House, in an effort to maintain the impression that the Amer-

cans were getting on top of the Vietnamese."

Mr. Ky said it took some years before "this squalid deception" was uncovered by Samuel A. Adams, a former analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Adams later became a paid consultant to CBS on its documentary and is now a defendant in the suit.

He did not set any limit on enemy strength reports.

"To impose a ceiling that would

disregard intelligence that contravenes such a ceiling would definitely be improper," he said. "Certainly, there was no ceiling. I couldn't have cared less whether there was a few more of this or a few less of that."

The general contends in his suit that the CBS documentary, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," defamed him by saying that he had deceived the president and the Joint Chiefs about the size and nature of enemy forces in Vietnam in the year before the Tet offensive of 1968. CBS argues that the broadcast was true.

Mr. Boies said that he removed the enemy's hamlet-based, self-defense units from the order of battle in 1967 because they had no offensive military capability.

Mr. Boies introduced excerpts from a 1976 book by Nguyen Cao Ky, who was vice president of South Vietnam in late 1967, that said the general "must have known all about the strength of the im-

pending attack" that became the 1968 Tet offensive.

"I am convinced the White House did not, but that was for a very good reason," Mr. Ky wrote. "It was clear that some of the American leaders in Saigon deliberately issued a string of lies to the White House, in an effort to maintain the impression that the Amer-

cans were getting on top of the Vietnamese."

Mr. Ky said it took some years before "this squalid deception" was uncovered by Samuel A. Adams, a former analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Adams later became a paid consultant to CBS on its documentary and is now a defendant in the suit.

He did not set any limit on enemy strength reports.

"To impose a ceiling that would

disregard intelligence that contravenes such a ceiling would definitely be improper," he said. "Certainly, there was no ceiling. I couldn't have cared less whether there was a few more of this or a few less of that."

The general contends in his suit that the CBS documentary, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," defamed him by saying that he had deceived the president and the Joint Chiefs about the size and nature of enemy forces in Vietnam in the year before the Tet offensive of 1968. CBS argues that the broadcast was true.

Mr. Boies said that he removed the enemy's hamlet-based, self-defense units from the order of battle in 1967 because they had no offensive military capability.

Mr. Boies introduced excerpts from a 1976 book by Nguyen Cao Ky, who was vice president of South Vietnam in late 1967, that said the general "must have known all about the strength of the im-

pending attack" that became the 1968 Tet offensive.

"I am convinced the White House did not, but that was for a very good reason," Mr. Ky wrote. "It was clear that some of the American leaders in Saigon deliberately issued a string of lies to the White House, in an effort to maintain the impression that the Amer-

cans were getting on top of the Vietnamese."

Mr. Ky said it took some years before "this squalid deception" was uncovered by Samuel A. Adams, a former analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Adams later became a paid consultant to CBS on its documentary and is now a defendant in the suit.

He did not set any limit on enemy strength reports.

</div

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Baghdad Connection

Iraq, not alone, broke off diplomatic ties with the United States in 1967 on the basis of a fabricated Arab charge that American (and British) planes had joined Israeli forces in the war against Arabs. On Nov. 26 those ties were formally resumed, with the impulse on Iraq's side coming chiefly from its requirements in its continuing four-year war with Iran. The political is thus described, from Arab rejection of Washington to Arab cultivation of Washington, is a useful reproach to the careless talk one often hears to the effect that American policy in Israel, Lebanon and so forth is continually undercutting U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The fact is that for all its numerous missteps and frustrations, the United States remains a more or less welcome part of the political scene in the area. It is seen as a principal economic player, as a patron of Arab regimes under one or another form of radical or Soviet pressure and as the one country with enough access and interest on both sides of the Israeli-Palestinian divide to become somehow a mediator. U.S. policy often disappoints America's Arab friends, but the U.S. role remains a key. Iraq, which long denied itself the full benefits of normal relations, has just underlined the point.

It is clear enough why Iraq is back. It professes to be holding its own against Iran, in a war that Iraq started at a moment of internal Iranian distraction. But a huge foreign army

sits on Iraq's soil, Iraqi shipping is exposed and Iran's strain of Islamic fundamentalism is still a live threat. The fall of the shah, the chosen American favorite in the Gulf region, removed what Iraq saw as the fundamental anti-Iraq tilt of U.S. policy, but in Baghdad's view there is much more that America could do. Right now, for instance, it wants to draw Americans into further measures to isolate Iran and reduce its access to foreign arms.

To win a welcome in Washington the regime has been willing to tone down some of the crude aspects of its policy — open support of international terrorism, use of poison gas, the special passion of its opposition to the existence of Israel. But torture of political suspects goes on, international organizations report.

What is it for the United States? U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East is in a phase not so much of grand plans as of feeling out new currents. With the Baghdad link, America gets to identify more closely with an Arab cause, the war against Iran; with the Arab regimes of Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which are friendly to Iraq and the most open to Western ways; and with one of the few countries able to balance off Syria's bid for dominance in the Arab world. If the United States as yet has no clear strategy, at least it is coming into a better position to play a useful regional role.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Change walks on cat's feet in the Middle East, and a hundred careful steps brought Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, to the White House last week. Cumulatively, something significant is afoot. A stalemate war with Iran has impelled radical Iraq to befriend Arab moderates and somewhat to temper its hostility to Israel. Now Iraq and the United States are reopening embassies shut since 1967, acknowledging a new mutual interest.

Americans can welcome this reconnection without illusions — and without taking Iraq's side in the war it began. But neutrality is not indifference. The best outcome to a bad war would be a no-war settlement. Iraq needs to abandon its territorial claims. Iran needs to abandon efforts to get Iraq's Shiites to overthrow their Sunni rulers and establish a second Islamic Republic, this time in Baghdad.

Alarm over that prospect turned to panic last year when it began to appear that Iran's human-wave assaults might succeed. But Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, found an important friend in France, which provided the warplanes that equaled the battle. At one desperate point Iraq apparently resorted to chemical weapons — a breach of treaty prop-

erly exposed by the U.S. State Department. The outcry over poison gas had a salutary effect: Reports of its use have ceased. But both Iraq and Iran are also guilty of violating sea laws by attacking neutral shipping in the Gulf.

More confident of holding its own, and less dependent on Soviet weapons, Iraq now advertises nonalignment. It has toned down vilification of "the Zionist entity," and its diplomats profess approval of Jordan's efforts to strike a territorial deal with Israel. In degrees, Iraq has moved closer to Saudi Arabia, isolating Syria, Iran's main ally, and providing welcome breathing room for Egypt. There have been hints that Iraq wants to follow Jordan's lead and send an ambassador to Cairo.

These shifts represent a search for more foreign friends, not a change in Iraq's harsh tyranny. But for different reasons, different nations — Western, Arab and even communist — now share a common anxiety about Iran's danger to the stability of the region. In finally taking up a standing American offer to renew relations, Iraq has opened a space in which these shared interests may find root. In the fractured Middle East, that is progress.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Reagan on the Deficit

An interview published in The Washington Times last Thursday gives an unvarnished description of President Reagan's visceral convictions about the budget. Since the daily reports on the internal budget debate are being filtered through his staff, it is useful to keep in mind the distinction between the publicly expressed views of the White House as an institution and the personal opinions of its principal tenant. In the end, it is safe to say, these personal views are likely to be controlling.

Through the campaign and since, Mr. Reagan has become increasingly adamant in his opposition to any tax increase. Defending the 1981 tax cut, the great political triumph of his first term, is clearly his top priority in economic policy. What about the budget deficit? The Washington Times' editors asked him, and he replied: "The deficit is a result. What you have to get at is the problem, and that is government is spending too much and it's spending too big a share of the private sector." So the second-term priority is to get spending down. It is high public spending that causes trouble, he believes — not, be implies, the deficit itself.

Our view is precisely the opposite: that the deficits will make enormous trouble for America if they continue to run unchecked.

But our purpose here is to trace out the president's logic, not to argue with it.

The interview makes quite plain that Mr. Reagan continues to hope that economic growth will take care of the deficit. If you can just slow down the rate at which spending rises, he said, you can still cover real needs plus inflation — and eventually, even if you can't exactly foretell the day, the growth of the economy will generate the revenues to balance the budget. There is hardly anybody outside the administration — or inside it, for that matter — who has looked carefully at the numbers and who agrees. But, once again, what counts here is Mr. Reagan's view.

He has developed a contemptuous disregard for economists. Most of them have been saying for three years that those big deficits are pushing the country toward financial disaster. Instead there has been a marvelous boom that re-elected him in a gigantic victory. So the president and the political people around him have simply tuned out the economists. Deficit trouble ahead? He will believe it when he sees it. Meanwhile he will hold firm on taxes to do what he can on spending and, in his usual cheerful and confident way, hope for the best.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Tamil Terrorism in Sri Lanka

President Junius Jayawardene is facing the most serious security threat since he came to power. Once again it is a case of too little too late, and the occasional brutality by the security forces has not helped. The government has put forward proposals for reform, including strengthening the local government system, but nothing is now going to satisfy the men of violence. Mr. Jayawardene must somehow manage to suppress Tamil terrorism at its

source. And there must be no recurrence of the appalling bloodletting of the summer of 1983. — The Daily Telegraph (London).

For Reagan, Against UNESCO

President Reagan should go ahead and withdraw from UNESCO, which has become hopelessly inefficient, wasteful and biased against free institutions. That misguided organization's loss would be pure freedom's gain. — The Knoxville (Tennessee) News-Sentinel.

FROM OUR DEC. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Fleets Need Something to Do PARIS — A lecture was given at the Sorbonne [on Dec. 4] by Signor Tullio Giordano, of Rome, on the subject of international law in naval warfare. One of his themes was the question of capture of belligerent merchant ships. He studied the effects of a hypothetical war between Great Britain and Germany. The inviolability of the belligerents' merchant shipping being recognized by both countries, the two fleets having no other secondary duties to perform, would seek a decisive battle in order to gain command of the sea. Signor Giordano drew a picture of a "stake-out" battle in which at least 50,000 men would be killed. Far better, he said, would be to recognize the right of belligerents to capture the enemy's merchant ships. The fleets would then refuse a pitched battle in the early stage of the war.

1934: Arms Control Was 'Sabotaged' WASHINGTON — To show that foreign munition firms, with the support of American companies, were successful in sabotaging a proposal before the League of Nations in 1925 to control the manufacture and traffic in arms, Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senate investigating committee, brought the name of Herbert Hoover [on Dec. 4] and said that as Secretary of Commerce he had aided American companies to "sabotage" and carry a big stick." Ronald Reagan's corollary seems to be "and use that stick to rip knuckles." Nowhere has this policy worked better than in the dusty recesses of the United Nations.

The flamboyance of the General Assembly seems a long way from the quiet activities of UN specialized agencies, but in two of these, the International Labor Organization and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, dramatic events have taken place. The ILO, a unique agency composed of representatives of government, labor and business, aims for "the creation of more jobs in a climate of sound industrial relations, based on full respect for basic human rights and freedoms." But in recent years those goals, fully supported by the U.S. government, the labor movement and the business community, have played second fiddle to more political ones.

Part of the problem arose when the Soviet Union joined in 1954. Communists fudge distinctions between labor, employers and government, so the ILO's uniqueness was put to a test: the East bloc moved quickly to distort its original thrust.

The autonomy of workers and employers' groups was attacked. Soviet violations of conventions on freedom of association were ignored. Political polemics raged and committee packing with East-bloc members was attempted.

Polarization took place in 1974 in another area when Arab and African states with grief-filled Soviet support, condemned Israel for alleged racism and discrimination, without waiting for the results of an investigation into the matter, thus shredding the concept of due process.

In 1975 the PLO was admitted as an observer, and U.S. patience, with AFL-CIO President George

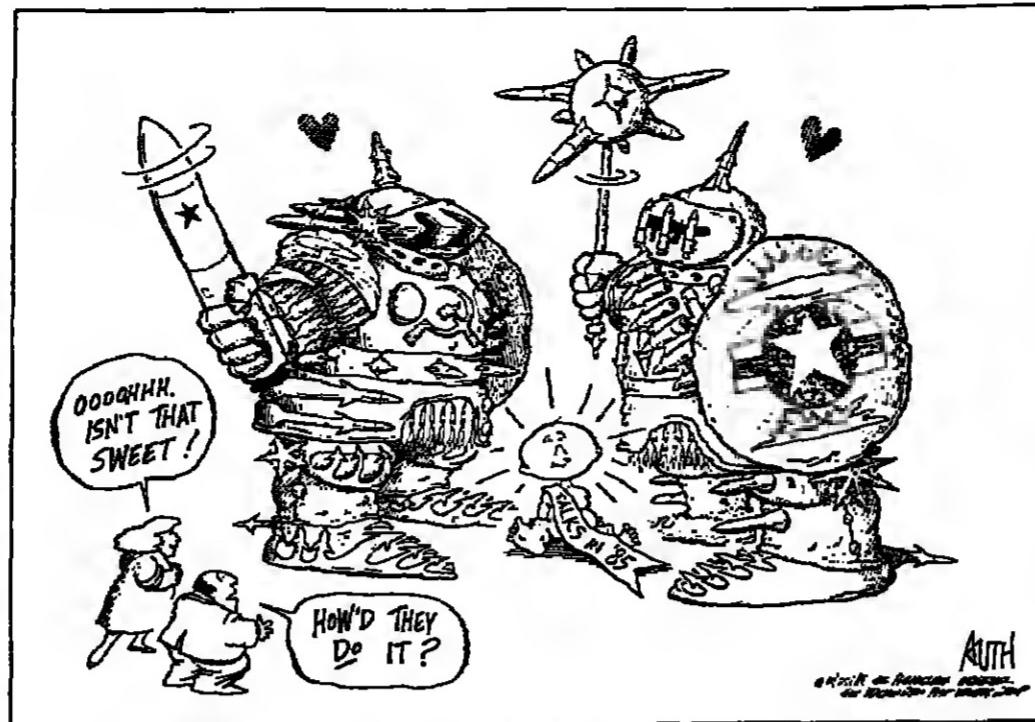
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor RENE BONDY
Associate Editor ALAIN LECOUR
Richard H. Morgan
Deputy Editor STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
Francois Desmaisons Director of Circulation
Carl Grewitz Director of Advertising Sales

PHILIP M. FOISIE Executive Editor
WALTER WEIS Managing Editor
ROBERT K. McCABE Deputy Editor
SAMUEL ARTZ Associate Editor
CARL GEWIRTZ Associate Editor

Editorial Director: Walter N. Thayer
Director de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-185618, Tel. 61170.
Managing Dir.: Robert MacKintosh, 63 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel. 836-4302, Tel. 763009.
U.S. subscription: \$320 per year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



Star Wars: Unattainable, Harebrained, Staggering

By Philip Geyelin

It tied to it — is a "dream" and an "act of folly" that "cannot be achieved."

There lies the real significance of the latest strike by the Gang of Four. They are not talking about an arguable element of nuclear strategy.

They are attacking a fundamental and revolutionary transformation of nuclear policy with profound implications for the pursuit of arms control. And they are doing so with arguments that were readily available to Mr. Reagan in early 1983 — if he had put the proposition to the same sort of rigorous test by responsible people on his own staff in the bureaucracy.

The Gang of Four's denunciation of "star wars" is withering. To work at all, a nuclear defense system would have to work perfectly: "A very few new nuclear weapons, exploding on or near population centers, would be hideously too many." But "not one of Mr. Reagan's technical advisers appears to have any such level of protection is attainable," including the offi-

cial in charge of the program. Thus, "the inescapable reality is that there is literally no hope that 'star wars' can make nuclear weapons obsolete."

Thus, by embarking on the effort with such fanfare, the president is guaranteeing a Soviet counteroffensive. The net result can only be a "large-scale expansion of both offensive and defensive systems on both sides."

More than enough authorities agree with this view to guarantee big trouble when Congress gets down to voting on the huge sums of money the president is seeking — the more so, given the enormous popular appeal of a nuclear-bomb-free world.

But the problem the president has created for himself only begins at home. The SDI is now inescapably an arms control issue with the Soviets, certain to be a top priority when Secretary of State George Shultz sits down with Andrei Gromyko next month to talk about how to proceed with the stalled nuclear arms talks.

The Soviets will want to stop SDI cold," says one administration arms control expert. But any effort to negotiate away projects still in the stage of research and development raises serious problems of verification.

The more likely outcome, the Gang of Four and other authorities argue, is the breakdown of the existing anti-

ballistic missile treaty of 1972 and a serious threat to progress on other arms control agreements.

"In this real world it is preposterous to suppose that 'star wars' can produce anything but the most determined Soviet effort to make it fruitless," the four authors conclude.

"The only kind of secret" that could be shared with the Soviet Union in the interest of making "each side durably invulnerable [is] one that exists only in Mr. Reagan's mind."

Drawing back its iron fist, the Gang makes a velvet plea to the president to abandon his dreams in the interest of a serious effort to achieve some progress on nuclear arms control in his second term. With a little more careful study, the foursome gently suggests, the president "will learn that it is possible to reach good agreements, or possible to insist on the 'star wars' program as it stands, but wholly impossible to do both."

Failing that, the remedy must be found "in a long, hard, damage-limiting effort by Congress," guided by the words of the late Senator Arthur Vandenberg when he found one of another proposition wanting: "The end is unattainable, the means harebrained, and the cost staggering."

Whatever else may be said for the latest strike by the Gang of Four, it is refreshingly free of minced words.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Soviet Defectors: Soon a Letter From the Kolkhoz

By Leopold Unger

It is no secret that the families of defectors become hostages of the Soviet state. The wife of a defector loses her job, their children are thrown out of school and all members of the family are persecuted.

In the case of Arkady Shevchenko, a former assistant secretary-general of the United Nations, his wife was found a "suicide" in Moscow a few days after he defected from his post. In September of that year he reappeared in Moscow and told in an interview with the Literary Gazette much the same story that Mr. Bitov is reciting now — that he had been drugged by Western secret agents, taken to an unknown site and forced to make anti-Soviet statements.

Like Mr. Bitov, Mr. Shevchenko was writing a book while in the West. Like Mr. Bitov, he did not have the time to finish it. Five years before Mr. Bitov, Mr. Shevchenko declared that he had returned to Russia by his own means and preferred not to discuss them. A few weeks after this interview Mr. Shevchenko was found dead and declared a suicide.

The two young men were seen completely drunk and sobbing in a London street before meeting a representative of a Soviet commercial mission in a pub. They are now back in the Soviet Union, and one hopes that they are with their families.

Russia last month of Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's last living child. An American citizen, she said she had returned to Moscow to see her children and grandchildren and to get her Soviet citizenship back after an exile of 17 years, two marriages and two books in the West.

Whatever the motives and the real circumstances in these cases — Mr. Bitov was apparently kidnapped; Svetlana was unhappy in the West; the two defectors seem to have been manipulated by the KGB — the British secret services are guilty of a curious series of blunders.

An important defector like Mr. Bitov, a senior civil servant in the propaganda system and linked to the KGB, would normally be given a new identity, a new face if necessary, and would remain under the protection of secret agents. But Mr. Bitov and the others were able to leave Britain before anyone realized it.

A British journalist wrote that Mr. Bitov had been allowed to "swim free." In the Moscow River, perhaps.

Most of the traffic is in the other direction, of course, such as the East Germans who seek refuge in Western embassies while awaiting the right to go West. Soviet defectors to the West in the first eight months of this year include artists, four athletes, a senior Estonian civil servant, merchant marine officers, diplomats, a KGB colonel, a Soviet soldier based in East Germany and four defectors in Afghanistan. Will they be getting letters from their kolkhozes?

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UNESCO and M'Bow

With reference to the report published in your Dec. 3 issue under the title "At UNESCO, Some Discuss if M'Bow Should Leave," I wish to inform you that the Latin American and Caribbean Group at UNESCO has not received any request for support by UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahatir M'Bow, after the notice given by the government of the United Kingdom of its decision to withdraw from the organization. Nor has the group pronounced itself on this matter until now.

G. PUTZEYS ALVAREZ, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate, Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Group, Paris.

The editorial "A Reprieve for UNESCO" (Nov. 27) is a welcome addition to the debate. However, one point needs clarification. The wording implies that I am doggedly pursuing the continuation in office of Director-General Amadou Mahatir M'Bow. I reluctantly have arrived at exactly the opposite conclusion. Mr. M'Bow is the problem.

Owen Harries, the Australian diplomat who served as his country's ambassador to UNESCO in 1982-83, said recently that "fundamental reform is not compatible with the continuance in office of the man most responsible for bringing UNESCO to the brink of disaster." Ambassador Harries's view is widely held privately by a broad range of diplomats in and around UNESCO.

JAMES H. SCHUELER, U.S. Representative, Washington.

The writer, a contributing editor to the Washington Journalism Review, is a former Reagan administration official.

In December 1983 Washington gave notice of intent to withdraw. Director-General Amadou Mahatir M'Bow tried to pass this off as an isolated, typically Reaganite action.

The writer, a contributing editor to the Washington Journalism Review, is a former Reagan administration official.

In December 1983 Washington gave notice of intent to withdraw. Director-General Amadou Mahatir M'Bow tried to pass this off as an isolated, typically Reaganite action.

The writer, a contributing editor to the Washington Journalism Review, is a former Reagan administration official.

In December 1983 Washington gave notice of intent to withdraw. Director-General Amadou Mahatir M'Bow tried to pass this off as an isolated, typically Reaganite action.

The writer, a contributing editor to the Washington Journalism Review, is a former Reagan administration official.

In December 1983 Washington gave notice of intent to withdraw. Director-General Amadou Mahatir M'Bow tried to pass this off as an isolated, typically Reaganite action.

INSIGHTS

Armenians View Soviet Republic As Best Hope for Cultural Survival

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

YEREVAN, U.S.S.R.—In a small apartment a few blocks from Lenin Square, within view of Mount Ararat, the national symbol that rises like a tantalizing mirage on the other side of the border in Turkey, four men spent a recent evening discussing Armenia's survival.

Of the four, only one lived here. The others were from the far-flung corners of the Armenian diaspora — Los Angeles, Syria and Montreal. But they, too, spoke fluent Armenian, considered themselves Armenians and agreed that this smallest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics had the torch of Armenian civilization is here. Period. It's simple," said Osheen Keshishian, editor of an Armenian newspaper in Los Angeles.

Across borders, continents and political divides, the world's six million Armenians have kept their bonds, which have given the 2.7 million Armenians in Soviet Armenia links to the outside world enjoyed by few others in the Soviet Union.

Since World War II, more than 200,000 Armenians — mostly from the Middle East — responded to Soviet calls for "repatriation" and came here to settle. 22,000 people in the last eight years. In the late 1970s, the flow went the other way, as several thousand Armenians emigrated to the United States, 6,109 in the peak year of 1980.

As with Soviet Jews, the emigration of Soviet Armenians has slowed to a trickle, although many are still trying to leave.

BUT if fewer are coming here to live, thousands of Armenians are diligent about coming to visit, sometimes with the purpose of finding an Armenian wife or husband. The Yerevan airport has daily flights to and from Beirut connecting to the large Armenian community there. At night, the bar of a downtown hotel fills with young Armenians from Jerusalem, Syria, Lebanon and Greece — "my way South America." And of the 17 members of a visiting American tour group, all but two had relatives here.

When they come, the visiting Armenians make the rounds of their extended families, bringing clothes, jeans, baseball hats, Sony radios and other yearned-for articles from the West. In return, they are feasted with lamb, spiced meatballs, fresh coriander and basil, eggplants and freshly made lavash, the paper-thin unleavened Armenian bread, and toasted with endless rounds of the region's famous brandy.

The three men gathered in the Yerevan apartment of the Armenian writer Hrant Matevosian had come for the 700th anniversary of the ancient Armenian university at Gladzor, another milestone for a people whose history is one of the oldest in the world. The city was covered in posters marking the Gladzor commemoration. A cigarette pack was issued in its honor, and an estimated 30,000 people gathered at the ancient site for a symposium.

To Roupen Boghossian, a lawyer from Syria, the glorification of Armenian accomplishments seemed excessive. "They're exaggerating our nationality too much," he said, "stressing our superiority throughout history."

Given their recent history, few Armenians in the Soviet Union object to dwelling on the glories of the past. In 1920, after two precarious years of independence and with vivid memories of massacres and mass deportations by the Turks during World War I, Armenia joined the Soviet Union, in part for self-protection.

"We want a compromise," he said, "that they apologize, like Willy Brandt apologized to the Jews."

In contrast with the emphasis on Armenian history, Marxism-Leninism is taught only in the 10th grade, as part of a course in sociology.

THE Armenian church through the ages a national as well as a religious institution, also is said to have greater latitude than churches elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

Sundays, the service at Echmiadzin, the holy see outside Yerevan, is broadcast out into a surrounding park. The Armenian patriarch, or *catholicos*, spiritual leader of Armenians here and abroad, lives in a splendid palace nearby — "the biggest house in the Soviet Union," an Armenian joked.

Baptisms are a common ritual, and in recent years more Armenians are choosing to get married in church, people here say.

But like elsewhere in the Soviet Union, the church is circumscribed and, according to several Armenians, the number of believers is dwindling. Armenians with any official position shy away from religion, relatives from abroad note.

And while the Echmiadzin Cathedral was two-thirds full on a recent Sunday, many of the celebrants at the ornate Mass were foreigners or people who came to listen to the music.

"It's ironic, but Armenians are prospering under this repressive regime," said an American. "It's the first they have had long experience running their own republic, and they have never been as prosperous as they are now."

For their part, the Soviet authorities have recognized the intensity of national feeling and when necessary, given it a looser, albeit controlled, rein.

In 1965, a mass demonstration in Yerevan demanding official recognition of the 1915 murders of Armenians in Turkey produced a monument on a hill above the city, now the site of annual ceremony. An attempt in 1978 to drop Armenian as the republic's language was recognized as a mistake and promptly abandoned.

On the other hand, Moscow issues periodic criticisms of Armenia's ideological slackness, and its free-wheeling habits. Recently, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda chided Armenian party officials for failing to pay stricter attention to the population's "atheistic" education and for allowing a "non-class approach" to creep into literature and historical research. Pravda complained that a third of young Armenian Communists were failing to attend party lectures and that instead of training needed engineers and machinists, the republic was producing "jewelers, hairdressers and cooks."

Armenians have survived much worse, as the monument to the events of 1915 attests. That year, Armenians say 1.5 million of their own were killed by Turks, an assertion that Turks lost."

"I am the last representative of that village culture," he said. "I have to write about it. The relationship of man to land, to animals, to wife and children has changed. The old culture is lost."

Mr. Matevosian, chronicler of a village life that he left more than 30 years ago, worries that the Armenia he knew as a child is disappearing, not because of Soviet life, but because of modern life.

He recalled that it took Mr. Schroeder, a 52-year-old retired federal worker for whom no other therapy existed, only a day or so to decide early in November that he did, indeed, want an artificial heart. Then, in a few more days, another episode of heart failure made his desire, and his need for the operation, all the more imperative.

Mr. Schroeder "was prepared to do this thing," eager to begin immediately, Dr. DeVries said.

But the surgeon knew that two preliminary operations were essential: surgery to correct a gallbladder problem and to clear up a dental infection. Mr. Schroeder was not yet physically prepared for his new heart.

"He knew he was dying, and it was frustrating for him and his wife to wait," Dr. DeVries said.

The gallbladder and dental surgery procedures were successfully completed by Nov. 17, and it was agreed that the implant should be attempted in two weeks. But on a Friday morning, Nov. 23, one of Dr. DeVries' colleagues warned him that he had better take a quick look at Mr. Schroeder.

THE patient's condition had, in fact, begun to deteriorate. The implant operation would have to be held within 48 hours, on Sunday at 8 A.M. On Saturday morning, Nov. 23, one of Dr. DeVries' colleagues went shopping with his wife.

In the afternoon, he returned to Humana Hospital-Audubon for a dress rehearsal and talked with Mr. Schroeder one more time. Then the doctor went out with his children before going to bed at 10 P.M.

"It was the first time I ever remember having had a hard time sleeping," Dr. DeVries said. Once he did get to sleep, he was awakened by a call informing him that tests showed Mr. Schroeder's kidney function had suddenly begun to fail. Dr. DeVries went immediately to the hospital, and as he drove, he wondered whether he should begin the operation right then, on Saturday night.

But he found Mr. Schroeder resting quietly and decided to "put things in the hands of fate." Dr. DeVries would wait until Sunday morning.

Then, having returned home, the surgeon said he had some anxieties about the delay and had more trouble getting to sleep. Shortly after he did, he was awakened by another phone call. This was from his friend, the designer of the mechanical heart, Robert K. Jarvik, who wanted to talk about the operation.

"I told him we'd talk in the morning," Dr. DeVries said, adding, "Rob told me he was going out dancing."

About 6:45 A.M., the phone rang yet again. "Everybody wanted to know where I was, and I said I'd be there by 8," Dr. DeVries said. "I took a nice calm shower, and my wife drove me to the hospital."

As the heart surgeon went through the ritual of scrubbing before Mr. Schroeder was on his mind. Dr. DeVries recalled that he had occasionally called Mr. Schroeder "Barney" and caught himself about to do it at other times.

Dr. DeVries noted, as Mr. Schroeder was being moved to the operating table, how much he resembled Dr. Clark, on whom he had done his first artificial heart implant two years earlier. Then, when he saw the healed incision from a



Dr. DeVries looked on as William J. Schroeder, his wife seated at his bedside, signed a consent form for the heart surgery.

Following the Pulse of Doctor and Patient As They Made Artificial Heart History

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — When William J. Schroeder and Dr. William C. DeVries talked about the consent form allowing the implant of an artificial heart, the patient said: "I want to live to March to see my son married. Can you promise me that?"

Dr. DeVries said he could not. Mr. Schroeder responded: "You'll do the best you can,"

"Yes," Dr. DeVries said.

The surgeon recouped that exchange in an interview in the same office at Humana Heart Institute International, where he first met Mr. Schroeder. The interview, the first Dr. DeVries has granted since the operation, offers a close look at how the surgeon and his patient were thinking and why they did what they did.

Dr. DeVries, a candid man, described his struggle to control himself and his surroundings as he moved methodically toward a difficult and perhaps historic undertaking.

He recalled that it took Mr. Schroeder, a 52-year-old retired federal worker for whom no other therapy existed, only a day or so to decide early in November that he did, indeed, want an artificial heart. Then, in a few more days, another episode of heart failure made his desire, and his need for the operation, all the more imperative.

Mr. Schroeder "was prepared to do this thing," eager to begin immediately, Dr. DeVries said.

But the surgeon knew that two preliminary operations were essential: surgery to correct a gallbladder problem and to clear up a dental infection. Mr. Schroeder was not yet physically prepared for his new heart.

"He knew he was dying, and it was frustrating for him and his wife to wait," Dr. DeVries said.

The gallbladder and dental surgery procedures were successfully completed by Nov. 17, and it was agreed that the implant should be attempted in two weeks. But on a Friday morning, Nov. 23, one of Dr. DeVries' colleagues warned him that he had better take a quick look at Mr. Schroeder.

THE patient's condition had, in fact, begun to deteriorate. The implant operation would have to be held within 48 hours, on Sunday at 8 A.M. On Saturday morning, Nov. 23, one of Dr. DeVries' colleagues went shopping with his wife.

In the afternoon, he returned to Humana Hospital-Audubon for a dress rehearsal and talked with Mr. Schroeder one more time. Then the doctor went out with his children before going to bed at 10 P.M.

"It was the first time I ever remember having had a hard time sleeping," Dr. DeVries said.

Once he did get to sleep, he was awakened by a call informing him that tests showed Mr. Schroeder's kidney function had suddenly begun to fail. Dr. DeVries went immediately to the hospital, and as he drove, he wondered whether he should begin the operation right then, on Saturday night.

But he found Mr. Schroeder resting quietly and decided to "put things in the hands of fate." Dr. DeVries would wait until Sunday morning.

Then, having returned home, the surgeon said he had some anxieties about the delay and had more trouble getting to sleep. Shortly after he did, he was awakened by another phone call. This was from his friend, the designer of the mechanical heart, Robert K. Jarvik, who wanted to talk about the operation.

"I told him we'd talk in the morning," Dr. DeVries said, adding, "Rob told me he was going out dancing."

About 6:45 A.M., the phone rang yet again. "Everybody wanted to know where I was, and I said I'd be there by 8," Dr. DeVries said. "I took a nice calm shower, and my wife drove me to the hospital."

As the heart surgeon went through the ritual of scrubbing before Mr. Schroeder was on his mind. Dr. DeVries recalled that he had occasionally called Mr. Schroeder "Barney" and caught himself about to do it at other times.

Dr. DeVries noted, as Mr. Schroeder was being moved to the operating table, how much he resembled Dr. Clark, on whom he had done his first artificial heart implant two years earlier. Then, when he saw the healed incision from a

previous coronary-hypass operation on Mr. Schroeder's chest, he realized how difficult it would be to cut through scar tissue.

As Dr. DeVries finished his scrub, he said, his mind focused on how much simpler and "refreshing" things were proceeding this time.

He had spent hours before Dr. Clark's operation phoning security officers and other hospital workers and making certain Dr. Clark made it down the hall safely. Once in the operating room, he left many nicks when he shaved the area where the incision would be made on his patient.

This time, a Humana nurse cleanly shaved the areas for incision.

When it was time to put on surgical mask and gown, Dr. DeVries said he had "no doubts" about the procedure. He was sure of his skills, despite the two-year lapse, because he continued implanting artificial hearts in animals at the University of Utah, even after he moved to Louisville last August.

He was concerned about "the acts of God" and other uncontrollable factors, "a valve that could break or some other flaw in the heart." Now that he was delegating more tasks for this implant operation, he said he worried about "a heart that might not be sterilized properly or that someone wouldn't do their job."

The implant operation was described as perfect. But hours later, Dr. DeVries had to take Mr. Schroeder back to surgery because of massive bleeding. He opened Mr. Schroeder's chest through the same incision he made earlier in the

Mr. Schroeder "was prepared to do this thing," eager to begin immediately ...

day and used a suction device to remove huge blood clots. Then the chest cavity began refilling with fresh blood.

There was no spurting from an obvious source. Thus, he went through a surgical drill, inspecting each anatomical area for evidence of a bleeding point. The area where the artificial heart was sewn to the remnants of the atria, or upper chambers, of Mr. Schroeder's natural heart, were clear. So was another attachment to the artery leading to the lung.

"I could see about 270 degrees around the aortic suture line," Dr. DeVries said, and there was no bleeding.

But when he put his finger around the part of the aorta that he could not see, the bleeding stopped. He called for dental mirrors. They were of no help; he could not identify a bleeding point.

"So I packed it with gelfoam, held it with my finger for 10 minutes, and it stopped," Dr. DeVries said.

IT was a crucial step. Had he not detected the bleeding there, he was ready to connect Mr. Schroeder to a heart-lung machine so he could then remove the artificial heart and inspect other anatomical areas. Dr. DeVries says he still does not know the specific source of the bleeding beyond its general anatomical area.

Yet, he said nothing he learned from the experience would cause him to change his techniques the next time, except, perhaps, to take the patient back to the operating room an hour earlier.

Dr. DeVries was just following standard procedures in doing a second operation to stop the bleeding. But to the Schroeder family, it was a very upsetting experience. Some of Mr. Schroeder's children had started driving home only to learn about the problem on the radio.

"They felt guilty about leaving" and needed reassurance, Dr. DeVries said. He also said he had to work at regaining the family's trust.

Mr. Schroeder's recovery has amazed some members of the team, but it is right on schedule, according to Dr. DeVries. In some ways, however, he said Mr. Schroeder was weeks ahead of Dr. Clark's pace.

For example, Mr. Schroeder quickly recognized Dr. DeVries's wife outside the door of his room. Yet he had met her only once and for just a few minutes.

"Dr. Clark was not like that until more than a month after his operation," Dr. DeVries said.

Dr. DeVries learned more in the 112 days that

Dr. Clark lived with the artificial heart "than we ever did" from the hundreds of animal experiments, he said. He cited lessons learned from Dr. Clark's case for helping in Mr. Schroeder's recovery. For example, Mr. Schroeder's case had not suffered the types of seizures Dr. Clark had.

But Mr. Schroeder's weakened body needs much healing before Dr. DeVries will let him leave the hospital. Moreover, Dr. DeVries has to do five more cases to complete the seven that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and other scientists need to begin to evaluate the practicality of the artificial heart.

Yet, Dr. DeVries said he could foresee the day soon when surgeons could realistically do one, possibly two, artificial heart implants each day.

HE said he had a sense of sadness about doing the second one in Louisville instead of Salt Lake City. With all the ground-breaking work that he and others had done at the University of Utah, only one human implant was done there. But he was also happy about doing his second in Louisville because he has grown to enjoy living here more than in Salt Lake City.

His attitude reflects a great frustration with what he believes was unnecessary delay in gaining the approval of the University of Utah to do a second case, a delay that he contends did not lead to major improvements in the program or technology.

He recalled how he had to talk nurses and other hospital workers into joining his project when he began in Utah. When the "artificial heart took fire," Dr. DeVries said, "everybody wanted to get on board and that was very exciting."

With the delay, "one by one, people left and went off in different directions," he said.

"By striking while the iron was hot," he said, "we would have been able to answer a lot of questions that, in a sense, people had to stop and think over again, questions about the costs and whether society could handle the artificial heart."

Nevertheless, Dr. DeVries said the delay made the team "think things through a bit better than we would have done otherwise."

Dr. DeVries also said progress had been hurt by personnel changes at the university. The medical school dean resigned. And Dr. Chase N. Peterson, the vice president for health sciences

BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 8

Page 9

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.12	Earnings reports	P.12
AMEX names/price P.—		Fifth rate notes	P.11
NYSE prices	P. 8	Gold markets	P. 9
NYSE New/Short		Interest rates	P. 9
Commodities P.14		Summary	P. 8
Currency rates	P. 9	Oil	P. 10
Commodities P.10		OTC stocks	P.13
DIVIDENDS	P.10	Other stocks	P.13
		Other markets	P.14

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1984

**

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Ryman's Chairman Known For Curing Corporate Ills

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The chairman of Ryman Ltd., the £20-million (\$23.8 million) London retail stationery chain, is building up a reputation as a wizard for troubled companies. After building up a bankrupt department store, Jennifer d'Abo purchased a lottery maker, Jean Scelle, from the receiver, and increased its annual sales to £6 million from £300,000 in a couple of years.

Ryman estimates that this year, under Mrs. d'Abo's leadership, it will achieve the transformation from a company, which when it was part of a larger group, wasn't performing well when she bought it in October 1981, to a profit-making one.

Unlike some professional company doctors who leave once the company's ills are cured, Mrs. d'Abo prefers to stick with what she's got and build on the concern's growing health. That's what she intends to do with Ryman, where she has rights to everybody's shares: If any shareholder wants to sell, be it she would first have to offer to sell the shares to her.

"I love having something that's in trouble," Mrs. d'Abo says. "What I don't like is (the company) being sold as soon as they are a success."

Following this year's turnaround, Mrs. d'Abo plans to increase the shop staff's wages, which have been below the industry average. "It does affect the cost structure," says David W. Dunn, managing director and a shareholder in the company. "But because we turned the company around, we can reward the staff. A lot of it is motivation."

MRS. d'Abo first went into business when she purchased a small grocery store. As she tells it, it was after her divorce from Peter Cadbury, a business tycoon. "With four children between my new husband and I the general consensus was that Jennifer had to go and look for a job. That was rather a blow to the system after having two Rolls-Royces and my own plane," she recalls. "I ended up buying a grocer shop and learned to run a shop from the bottom."

Such training would be useless without a good business sense, and Mrs. d'Abo has a nose for a good deal. To buy Ryman, she raised the money in the City. The money for previous ventures came from private sources.

"There's an enormous resistance in the City to a woman," she says. "But I do a bit of blackmail, with a woman prime minister (Margaret Thatcher), how many women in business do you back, I ask. Then I go for the jugular."

For institutional investors, Ryman's selling point was the company's well-known name — it was founded in 1893 — and the central London location of its shops. She bought Ryman from the Burton Group PLC, a tailoring concern, for an undisclosed price well below the asking price of £8 million.

She picked her team and then started cleaning up the shops that were run down. That meant closing shops that weren't viable and giving the 40 or so remaining ones the new Ryman look. "We spent a small fortune on the shops," says Mr. Dunn.

At the same time, she got rid of several Ryman businesses — a printing concern, a furniture business, concessions in the shops and the low-profit-margin contract end of the business — to concentrate on retail sales. Supplying big companies at a discount resulted in low margins, Mrs. d'Abo found. So far, the retail market has been recession-proof, at least in the London area where Ryman shops are located. And according to analysts, Ryman has no major competitors in that field.

Like Mrs. d'Abo's personality, Ryman's new image involves strong colors and dynamism. But getting traditional manufacturers to switch from greys and browns to colorful office supplies has been a problem. Now Ryman's face-lift is paying off, according to company estimates. Sales of the privately held company have increased in 1982, 1983 and 1984. Ryman suppliers now feel more confident that the market for colorful office supplies is there and that they can have a share of Ryman's success.

At least part of Mrs. d'Abo's marketing strategy is targeted

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Dec. 4, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	ILL.	Gdr.	I.P.	S.F.	Yen
Asterdam	2.8865	4.19	112.025	34.84	0.9125	—	5.609	136.84	141.13
Brussels (ex)	62.20	—	32.945	17.9345	—	—	34.475	23.1775	—
Frankfurt	2.9965	3.710	—	22.645	1.618	0.845	4.97	121.35	1.25
London	1.2095	—	37.025	2.2040	—	4.1845	74.595	2.055	—
Milan	1.7115	2.2945	41.32	—	—	5.615	30.742	74.15	7.724
New York (ex)	—	1.211	3.865	9.9325	1.8640	3.457	61.65	—	2.5427
Paris	9.47	12.37	30.40	2.040	1.020	—	—	—	3.2504
Tokyo	2.6745	3.212	—	24.12	1.259	—	78.95	205.40	97.04
Yen	—	3.5377	15.24	—	0.9327	72.19	4.1002	—	—
1 ECU	0.7225	0.4612	2.223	0.8411	1.20045	2.5267	44.932	1.961	178.97
1 SDR	0.7075	0.62341	2.0954	0.82314	1.18045	2.5161	61.5749	2.5223	174.07
Dollar Values	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	S	Currency	Per	S	Currency
U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
8.2526	Australia \$	1.1485	Irish £	1.087	1.087	Swiss F.	1.0885	1.0885	1.0885
0.8456	American schill.	2.5072	British shill.	1.0201	1.0201	Danish kr.	1.0201	1.0201	1.0201
0.1357	Belgian fr.	0.27	Canadian \$	0.8456	0.8456	D.F.	0.8456	0.8456	0.8456
0.8899	Dutch iran.	1.1118	Ecuadorian \$	0.1222	0.1222	Finn. krone	0.9711	0.9712	0.9712
0.1354	French francs	4.425	F.W.G.	0.8201	0.8201	Gulf. iran.	0.8201	0.8201	0.8201
0.8209	Greek drachma	13.005	H.K. \$	0.8201	0.8201	Icelandic kr.	0.8201	0.8201	0.8201
0.1277	New. Kwan \$	7.631	Oman	0.8201	0.8201	Swed. krone	0.8201	0.8201	0.8201

£ Sterling 1.3811 Irish £
100 Commercial Iranc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound 100 (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar 100

Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000
N.D.: not quoted; M.A.: not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Dec. 4

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Fr.	ECU	SDR
1m.	9.9%	5.5%	5%	5%	5%
2m.	9.9%	5.5%	5%	5%	5%
3m.	9.9%	5.5%	5%	5%	5%
6m.	9.9%	5.5%	5%	5%	5%
1y.	10.4%	5.5%	5%	5%	5%

Rate convertible to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates

Dec. 4

1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year
9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	10.4%

Key Money Rates

United States

Close Prev. Britain Close Prev.

Discount Rate	8%	8%	Bank Base Rate	8%	8%
Federal Funds	8%	8%	Call Money	8%	8%
Prime Rate	9%	9%	1-day Treasury Bill	8%	8%
Broker Loan Rate	11%	11%	3-month Interbank	9.12%	9%
3-month Treasury Bills	8.4%	8.5%	Discount Rate	8%	8%
6-month Treasury Bills	8.5%	8.5%	Call Money	8%	8%
CDs 30-90 days	8.7%	8.8%	Interbank	8.7%	8%
CDs 90-180 days	8.8%	8.8%	—	—	—

West Germany

Lombard Rate 5.50 5.50

Overnight Rate 5.40 5.55

One-month Interbank 5.95 5.90

3-month Interbank 5.90 5.85

6-month Interbank 5.90 5.85

France

Intervention Rate 10% 10%

Call Money 11% 11%

One-month Interbank 10.11% to 10.14% 10.11%

3-month Interbank 10.14% 10.15%

Gold Prices

Hong Kong 311.20 311.20 +2.65

Luxembourg 311.20 — +2.65

Paris 112.50 112.50 +2.75

Zurich 328.30 328.30 +2.50

New York 329.80 329.80 +2.50

Official Bid/ask for London, Paris and Luxembourg
bids/offer and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich,
New York. Current contract, All prices in U.S. per ounce.

Give the world.



Give the Trib.

Make the holiday season last all year long with the biggest gift of all. Give the **1984 Ford**.

Give the world. Every day. In an average of 16 tightly edited pages. Give the Trib.

A subscription to the International Herald Tribune will be valued and enjoyed day after day, week after week, month after month. Valued for its time-saving wrap-up of news from around the globe, objectively reported and incisively analyzed. Enjoyed for its wide-ranging features, from "The Arts" to "Science," from Buchwald to book reviews, from Doonesbury to Garfield

the Cat, from "Weekend" to "Personal Investing."

And your own holiday shopping
will be so much easier.
No crowded stores, long lines or

No crowded stores, long lines or traffic jams. (Just fill in and mail the coupon below.)

No wrapping, mailing or insuring packages. (We'll send a handsome card, signed as you specify, announcing your gift.)

No worries about size, color or whether they already have one. (If your order concerns a current subscriber, we'll notify you immediately.)

In short, no hassle.

You don't even have to send payment. Just charge your gift to any major credit card.

Moreover, you'll benefit from our special 25% discount on holiday gift subscriptions. (It's valid for any new subscription, so why not order one for yourself as well?)

**Give the world this year.
Give the Trib.**

**Special gift rates
(25% off regular subscription rates)**

Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A.Sch.	3,220	1,610	890
Belgium	B.Pr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Denmark	D.Kr.	1,500	750	410
Finland	F.M.	1,120	560	308
France	F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	f.	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland	f.Irl.	104	52	29
Italy	Lire	216,000	108,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	FL	450	225	124
Norway	N.Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Ptas.	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S.Fr.	372	186	102
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East				
	\$	284	142	78
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States				
	\$	206	103	109

To: International Herald Tribune Subscription Manager, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France

Please find enclosed my check
to the order of the
International
Herald Tribune
for _____



Please charge my credit card:



Please send gift subscriptions to:

Name _____

- 12 months
- 6 months
- 3 months

City	Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 months
------	---------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

3 months

My name as it should appear on the gift card:

— — — — —

Name _____

12 months

— 1 —

This offer is valid only for new subscriptions. Rates valid through April 30, 1985.



You only have to carefully cut along the dotted lines, glue the pages back to back,
fold along the center lines, bind the whole lot together
and you'll have a free (reduced size) copy of the 1985 International Herald Tribune Pocket Diary.



OR...to order your diary printed on quality blue paper, elegantly bound in fine silk-grain black leather with gilt metal corners and personally embossed initials, just send us this coupon.

The Complete Pocket Diary. Rapidly becoming the standard among international travelers, this elegant leather bound Herald Tribune Diary contains pages of useful information. Conversion tables of weights, measures, and distances, lists of national holidays by country, international dialing codes as well as a vintage wine chart. The clearly designed weekly calendar pages plus the tabbed address section make this diary a necessity. Adding to its convenience is a back cover jotting pad. Personalized with gold embossed initials and finished with gilt metal corners, its 8 x 13 cm format (3 x 5 1/4 in) fits easily into any pocket. This exclusive International Herald Tribune Diary is certain to provide a years' worth of organization in style.

Return this order form to : Dataday Ltd., attention Eve Fumeron
Please send me : 8 Alexandra Road, London SW19 7JZ England

**1985 L.H.T. Pocket Diaries at \$19.50 each, including
 3 embossed initials, postage and handling in
 Europe. Outside Europe, add \$3 additional postage.**

Postage

Please check method of payment :

Enclosed is my check or money order for \$ _____ made to the order of **Dataday Ltd.**
 (Payment can be made in any convertible European currency.)

Please charge to my credit card VISA American Express Diners Club

Card no. _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City Code Country _____

125

Over-the-Counter

Dec. 4

NASDAQ National Market Prices

	Sales In 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Close	Sales In 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Close	N.
AES	223	223	222	222	Beta	4	4	4	4
AFD	224	224	224	224	BetaAm	150	23	21	21
ASK	245	245	244	244	BetaB	20	20	19	19
ASR	207	207	206	206	BetaC	20	20	19	19
AcadIn	209	211	209	209	BetaD	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaE	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaF	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaG	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaH	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaI	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaJ	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaK	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaL	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaM	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaN	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaO	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaP	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaQ	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaR	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaS	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaT	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaU	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaV	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaW	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaX	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaY	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaZ	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaAA	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaBB	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaCC	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaDD	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaEE	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaFF	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaGG	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaHH	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaII	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaJJ	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaKK	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaLL	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaMM	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaNN	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaOO	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaPP	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaQQ	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaRR	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaSS	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaTT	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaUU	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaVV	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaWW	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaXX	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaYY	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaZZ	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaAA	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaBB	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaCC	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaDD	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaEE	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaFF	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaGG	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaHH	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaII	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaJJ	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaKK	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaLL	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaMM	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaNN	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaOO	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaPP	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaQQ	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaRR	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaSS	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaTT	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaUU	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaVV	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaWW	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaXX	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaYY	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaZZ	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaAA	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaBB	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaCC	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaDD	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaEE	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaFF	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaGG	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaHH	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaII	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaJJ	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaKK	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaLL	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaMM	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaNN	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaOO	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaPP	12	12	12	12
AcadIn	20	19	19	19	BetaQQ	12	12	12	12

SPORTS

Sukova Advances to Semifinals Before Rain Halts Play at Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

MELBOURNE — Helena Sukova surprised third-seeded Pam Shriver of the United States Tuesday advance to the semifinals of the Australian Open tennis championships. The 19-year-old Czechoslovak was a 6-2, 6-7, 6-1 winner.

Meanwhile, West German Boris

Becker advanced to the men's quarterfinals with a 7-6, 6-3 defeat of Frenchman Guy Forget. Further play was suspended by rain.

In a fourth-round match, South African Kevin Curren was leading top seed Ivan Lendl, 6-1, 2-1 (with a break of serve in the second set). Aiming for his first major grass court title, Lendl appeared listless and twice clutched at his side as if in pain. When rain began to fall, he was quick to leave the court.

Another fourth-rounder had Scott Davis leading fellow American Brad Gilbert, 12th seed, 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 2-4.

The winner of that match is to meet the Curren-Lendl winner in the quarterfinals.

Beker will play the winner of the unstarted fourth-round match between No. 3 seed Joakim Petersson of Sweden and American Ben Testerman.

The only remaining women's singles quarterfinal, between defending champion Martina Navratilova and fellow-American Barbara Potter, was also rained out. Navratilova, going after her seventh consecutive grand-slam title, has a 76-1 record this year. She is 15-0 lifetime against Potter.

The rain-affected matches are to be played Wednesday.

Sukova, the No. 9 seed, joined second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd and No. 4 Wendy Turnbull of Australia in Thursday's semifinals. The daughter of former Wimbledon finalist Vera Sukova will face the Navratilova-Potter winner.

Sukova took an hour and 35 minutes to down the 22-year-old Shriver, who played with her right elbow and forearm heavily bandaged.

Nordiques Fail in Overtime, Tie Bruins

United Press International

QUEBEC (CITY) — Generous to a fault, Peter Stastny missed a golden opportunity by electing to pass rather than shooting during an overtime breakaway, and the Quebec Nordiques had to settle for a 3-3 tie with the Boston Bruins here Monday night.

Quebec, second to Montreal in the National Hockey League's Adams Division, failed to lead in two-point lead over third-place Boston.

Stastny tried to set up his brother Anton, but the puck rolled harmlessly to a vacant space along the boards. On another breakaway seconds later, the Nordiques' Michel Goulet missed when he was wide on a wrist shot.

Elsewhere it was Montreal 9, Hartford 3; Philadelphia 6, the New York Rangers 2, and the New York Islanders 5, Vancouver 4.

"Peter Stastny is like Wayne Gretzky," said Boston goalie Pete

Peeters. "He'd rather dish it off to his wingers than score himself. On a two-on-one or on a breakaway, a goateader has got to play the man."

"The thing that surprised me about the breakaway was that I didn't see the winger coming."

Coach Michel Bergeron was sympathetic to his star center. "In overtime, you play to get a good shot on net. Peter had beaten [Bruin in defense] Ray Bourque on the blue line — everyone thought he'd shoot. But you can't blame him, given the circumstances."

Tom Fergus scored his second goal of the night when he redirected Bourque's low slapshot past Mario Gosselin with 2:26 left in the game to make it 3-3. The assist gave Bourque at least a point in each of his last 17 games.

Goulet had given Quebec its 2-2 lead on a breakaway at 1:39 of the third, when he took Mario Marcoux's pass at center ice and outwitted the defense before sliding a backhander past Peeters.

Marian Stastny opened the scoring at 6:12 of the first period with a

quick shot from the faceoff circle.

Fergus replied for the Bruins as 57:57 left, unchallenged, he circled the oct and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet scored on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peeters.

Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

College Top-20 Ratings

The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college basketball ratings (first-place votes in parentheses) and total points based on 28-37-28 records through Dec. 2 (last week's records in parentheses):

	Record	Pts	Pts
1. Georgetown (55)	3-0	1157	1
2. DePaul (21)	2-0	1049	2
3. St. John's (24)	2-0	932	3
4. Detroit (11)	2-0	931	4
5. Louisville (20)	2-0	930	5
6. Illinois (5-1)	5-1	922	7
7. Boston U. (14)	1-0	715	9
8. So. Methodist (14)	1-0	687	8
9. Washington (2-1)	2-0	686	10
10. Indiana (1-1)	1-0	625	12
11. Syracuse (14)	1-0	444	14
12. Louisville St. (14)	2-0	424	16
13. Virginia Tech (2-1)	2-0	377	17
14. North Carolina Tech (2-1)	2-0	352	18
15. North Carolina (2-1)	2-0	324	19
16. Oklahoma (4-1)	2-2	298	20
17. Kansas (3-1)	3-1	195	22
18. New-Louisville (1-1)	1-1	155	23

The United Press International board of coaches top 20 college basketball ratings (first-place votes in parentheses) and total points based on 28-37-28 records for first-place ties (for second, etc.):

1. Georgetown (40) (3-0)

2. DePaul (21) (3-0)

3. St. John's (24)

4. Detroit (11)

5. Illinois (5-1)

6. Memphis State (3-1)

7. Louisville (20)

8. Boston U. (14)

9. Northwestern (1) (1-0)

10. North Carolina State (3-1)

11. Louisiana State (2-1)

12. Indiana (1-1)

13. Syracuse (3-1)

14. George Tech (3-0)

15. Alabama-Birmingham (4-1)

16. Oklahoma (3-2)

17. Kansas (3-1)

18. New-Louisville (3-0)

19. Virginia Tech (2-1)

20. Nevada-Las Vegas (1-1)

The Associated Press

Nordique Paul Gillis nailed Boston's John Blum in a first-period encounter Monday night in Quebec. Both teams scored a goal in each period; after the Nordiques squandered two breakaways in overtime, they had to settle for a 3-3 tie.

Citing Growing Drug Abuse, Top Sprinter Mennea Retires

United Press International

ROME — World 200-meter record holder Pietro Mennea said Tuesday he is retiring from competitive track because of athletes' widening use of drugs to improve performances.

"I realize I am leaving the world where I have passed the 15 most beautiful years of my life," said the 33-year-old sprinter during an emotional news conference.

Mennea said he felt he could beat his record of 19.72 seconds for the 200 if he used body-building drugs, but refused to do so on principle. "I do not want to do it, thinking of my children and my grandchildren," he said.

"I am going because I have noticed that most performances are no longer the result of training alone, but need something else. It is no longer the sport of my dreams."

"You understand that I am referring to those athletes who make use of forbidden substances. For this reason also I adhered to a campaign against doping together with other top athletes, above all Sebastian Coe."

"It was the second time in just over four years that Mennea has announced his retirement. After winning the 200-meter gold medal at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, he said he no longer felt able to sustain the psychological effort necessary to stay at the top. He began a comeback 18 months later.

Transition

BASKETBALL

New Orleans — Acquired the contract of Mike Lovell, catcher, from the Philadelphia Phillies in exchange for a player to be named later.

COLLEGE

NAUVA (FLA.) — Accepted the resignation of Chris Vespoli, offensive line coach



Helena Sukova (right), Independent's expressive midfield creator.

Sikma, Chambers Lead Sonics Past Suns, 108-96

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

SEATTLE — The Seattle SuperSonics' one-two punch knocked the Phoenix Suns out of Moaday night's only National Basketball Association game.

Jack Sikma scored 29 points and had 11 rebounds while teammate Tom Chambers scored 28 and

NBA Focus

hailed in 9 rebounds in leading the Sonics to a 108-96 victory that ended a three-game Phoenix winning streak.

Chambers had nine more points in the third quarter and might have bettered his night's total but for an early exit when he was ejected for fighting with Phoenix guard Jay Humphries.

"I blocked his shot, and he pulled me down and kicked me," was Chambers' version of the incident.

"He wouldn't let me up, and so I kicked him back."

Sted MacLeod: "Chambers took Jay's head and bounced him on the floor and kicked him in the face."

The fight occurred with 4:30 left to play in the game; both players were ejected.

Phoenix had pulled to within a point at 76-75 with one minute to play in the third quarter, but Sikma came on 10 points in the final period to help Seattle pull away in the closing minutes.

"They got off to a slow start, and

I'm a firm believer that defense creates offense."

Phoenix recovered slightly, but Sikma's 11 points in the second period helped Seattle to a 108-96 victory.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Phoenix had 22 points in the fourth quarter.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis, Bob McAdoo, and Tom Chambers had 10 points apiece.

Young, Phil. Davis

